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July 1 1910 /19

The

Land Question

Illustrated



WITH QUOTATIONS AND OPINIONS OF
LEADING THINKERS



— PRICE 10 CENTS —

FRUITS OF LAND MONOPOLY



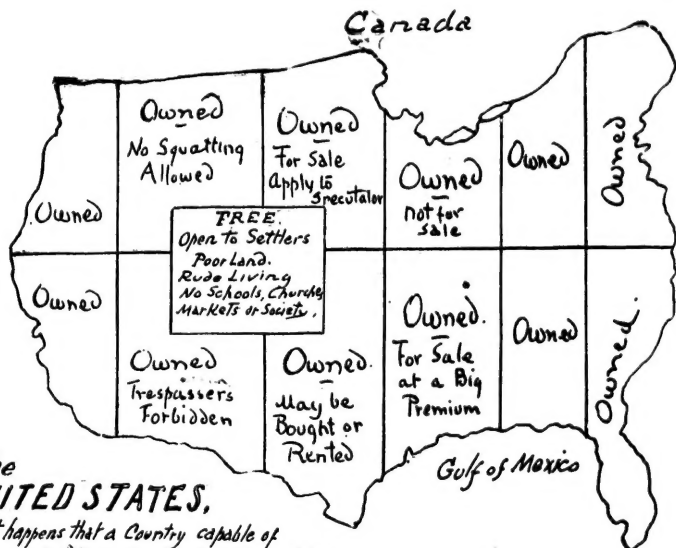
Lockouts.
Strikes.
Unemployed Men.
Suicides from Hunger.
Mortgaged Homes.
Homeless & Starving
Men, Women & Children.
Injustice.
Oppression.
Hard Times.

(PRIVATE PROPERTY IN LAND.)

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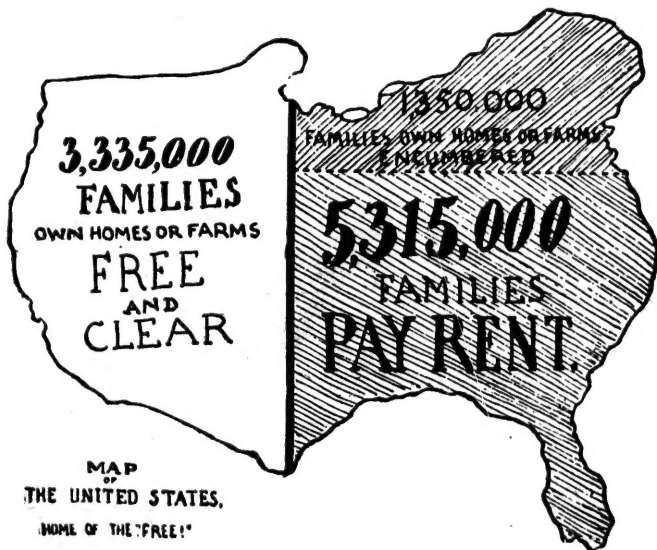


Map of the UNITED STATES.

Showing how it happens that a Country capable of
Supporting 1000 Millions is "Crowded" with 65 Millions.

Westminster Review:—

"Of the 72,000,000 acres of this country," says the Financial Reform Almanac for 1892, 50,000,000 are 'owned' by less than 15,000 persons, and of these 50 millions, no less than 30 millions are 'owned' by 15 persons."



"180,524 persons practically 'own' the whole of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. 10,000 persons 'own' two-thirds of England and Wales, 300 two-thirds of Scotland, 1,900 two-thirds of Ireland."



"More can be made out of the man by owning the land he lives on, than by owning the man."

JOHN RUSKIN:—

"Bodies of men, land, water and air, are the principle of those things which are not, and which it is criminal to consider as, personal or exchangeable property."



HORACE GREELY:—

"He who has no clear, inherent right to live somewhere has no right to live at all."

Saxon Proverb, quoted by SHARON TURNER:—

"A landless man is an unfree man."

JOHN LOCKE :—

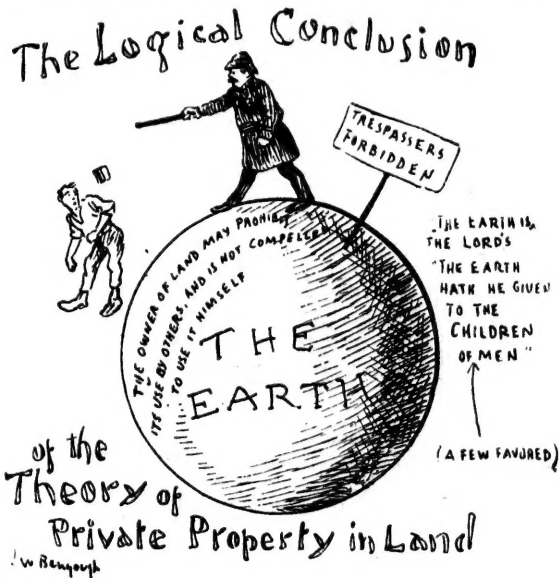
"No man could ever have a just claim over the life of another by right of property in land."

HERBERT SPENCER :—

"Equity, therefore, does not permit property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the possession of an individual, and may be held by him for his sole use and benefit, as a thing to which he has an exclusive right, then other portions of the earth's surface may be so held; and eventually the whole of the earth's surface may be so held; and our planet may thus lapse altogether into private hands."

HENRY GEORGE :—

"What we ought to strike at first and strike at hardest is the bottom monopoly, the parent of all. Men lived without gas. Men lived, drawing their water from wells and springs, before water works. Men lived without railways. Aye, men have lived and could live again without money. But no man ever lived, no man ever can live, without land."

**J. A. FROUDE :—**

"Under the feudal system the proprietor was the Crown, *as representing the nation*; while the subordinate tenures were held with duties attached to them, and were *liable, non-fulfilment, to forfeiture*."

St. GREGORY the GREAT :—

"Those who make private property of the gift of God (land) pretend in vain to be innocent. For in thus retaining the substance of the poor they are the murderers of those who die every day for the want of it."

Professor W. A. HUNTER, M.A., L.L.B. :—

"The English landlord system, so far from having any moral basis, is founded upon a supercilious contempt of the only moral principle that can afford any justification for private property in land."

THOMAS CARLYLE :—

"Properly speaking the Land belongs to these two: To the Almighty God and to all His Children of Men that have ever worked well on it, or shall ever work well on it. No generation of men can or could, with never such solemnity and effort, sell Land on any other principle: it is not the property of any generation, we say, but that of all the past generations that have worked on it, and of all the future ones that shall work on it."

JOHN STUART MILL :—

"When the 'sacredness of property' is talked of, it should be remembered that any such sacredness does not belong in the same degree to landed property. No man made the land. It is the original inheritance of the whole species. Its appropriation is wholly a question of general expediency. When private property in land is not expedient it is unjust."

CARDINAL MANNING :—

"The land question means hunger, thirst, nakedness, notice to quit, labor spent in vain, the toil of years seized upon, the breaking up of homes, the misery, sickness, deaths of parents, children, wives, the despair and wildness which spring up in the hearts of the poor, when legal force, like a sharp harrow, goes over the most sensitive and vital right of mankind. All this is contained in the land question."



"I just dropped in, Sir, to ask if you believe that God made the Earth, and if so, that He made it for all His children alike?"

"Of course I so believe, God is no respecter of persons."

"Then, if one man appropriated to his own private use the whole Earth, without giving an equivalent of its value, he would be doing an injustice to his fellow-men?"

"He would, most assuredly."

"Then, if any number of men appropriate any portion of the common heritage without giving an equivalent to the rest, the injustice would be the same in character?"

"True—there's no doubt about that!"



"But, if that equivalent were given, wouldn't the equal Natural Right of All be vindicated, and the ends of perfect justice be met?"

"Unquestionably; but how can you fix that equivalent, as you call it?"

"Nothing simpler—it's annual value to the Appropriator; in other words, what the presence of Population makes it worth in the shape of Rent."

"Yes, that seems reasonable enough."

"That rental value could be taken in the form of a tax annually, all other taxes, direct or indirect, being abolished."

"I see; that would relieve labor of burdens now borne, but how about landlord?"



"It would only extinguish Landlordism, that's all. But if, as you believe, God made the Earth for All, He never meant that some should live in idleness, on the labor of others. 'Whoso will not work shall not eat,' you know."

"Young man, there's Christianity and sound reason in these ideas, which are quite new to me. Now, if those crank Anti-Poverty people would devote themselves to something of this sort."

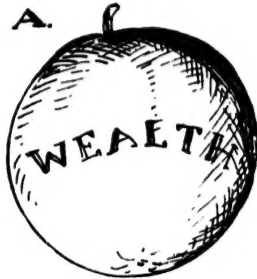
"Sir, these are the doctrines which the Anti-Poverty men advocate, and which your Ministerial Association declares it understands thoroughly. Good morning, Sir."

GRANT ALLEN (*Contemporary Review*, May, 1889):—

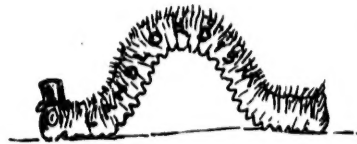
"Not one solitary square inch of English soil remains unclaimed on which the landless citizen can legally lay his hand, without paying tax and toll to somebody; in other words, without giving a part of his own labour to one of the squatting and tabooing class (the landlords), in exchange for their permission (which they can withhold if they choose) merely to go on existing upon the ground which was originally common to all alike, and has been unjustly seized upon (through what particular process matters little) by the ancestors or predecessors of the present monopolists."

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J.W. Benjamin



B.

EXPLANATIONS.

A. The Fruit, produced by LABOR
And CAPITAL.

B The Worm that feeds on Same.

A Natural History Memorandum

THOROLD ROGERS :—

"Every permanent improvement of the soil, every railway and road, every bettering of the general condition of society, every facility given for production, every stimulus applied to consumption, *raises rent*. The landowner sleeps, but thrives."

WHEN THE COBBLER WANTS CLOTHES
AND THE TAILOR WANTS BOOTS.



THEY EXCHANGE WORK FOR WORK.
AND BOTH PARTIES IT SUITS

WHEN THE LANDLORD WANTS CLOTHES
HE JUST HOLDS OUT HIS HAND



AND EXCHANGES — PERMISSION
TO LIVE ON THE LAND!

J.W. Benjamin

Right Hon. Justice LONGFIELD (Cobden Club Essays):—

"Property in land differs in its origin from property in any commodity produced by human labor; the product of labor naturally belongs to the laborer who produced it; but the same argument does not apply to land, which is not produced by labor, but is the gift of the Creator of the world to mankind. Every argument used to give an ethical foundation for the exclusive right of private property in land has a latent fallacy."

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ADAM SMITH (*Wealth of Nations*):—

"The wood of the forest, the grass of the field, and all the natural fruits of the earth, which, when land was in common, cost the laborer only the trouble of gathering them, come even to him, to have an additional price fixed upon them, when land has become private property. He must then pay for license to gather them, and must give up to the landlord a portion of what his labor either collects or produces. This portion, or what comes to the same thing, the price of this portion, constitutes the rent of land."

Bishop NULTY :—

"The land of every country is the common property of the people of that country."

**FRANCIS E. WILLIARD** :—

"But I am free to say that I believe the present economic condition of the country, the misery of millions of our people, the vast number of the unemployed, call for reforms which, if they could but be brought about, would vastly diminish the tendency to drink, and that one of those reforms of far-reaching and unspeakable beneficence is the single tax, as set forth by its great apostle, Henry George."

Professor ZACHARIE (*The Eminent German Jurist*):—

"All the sufferings, against which civilised nations have to struggle, may be referred to the exclusive right of property in the soil as their source."

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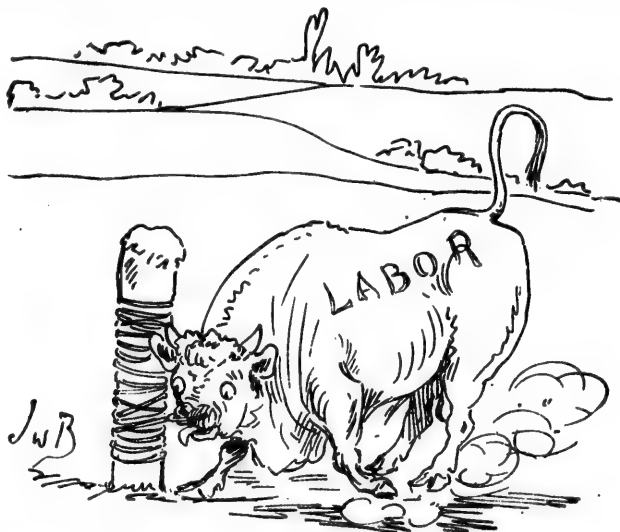


MR. HENRY GEORGE

THE DISCOVERER OF "THE SINGLE TAX SYSTEM" AND AUTHOR
OF "PROGRESS AND POVERTY," "SOCIAL PROBLEMS,"
"THE LAND QUESTION," AND OTHER WELL-
KNOWN WORKS.

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HENRY GEORGE (*In Protection or Free Trade*):—

"This bull, the very type of massive strength, who, because he has not wit enough to see how he might be free, suffers want in sight of plenty, and is helplessly preyed upon by weaker creatures, seems to me no unfit emblem of the working classes."



ANDREW CARNEGIE:—

"The greatest discovery of my life is that the men who do the work never get rich."

"The community creates land values. The community makes government expenses necessary. Pay the one with the other, instead of allowing land owners to appropriate the natural revenues."

New York Sun, Aug. 26, 1891:—

"The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place—that is, land."

St. Louis Chronicle:—

"Take the annual rental value of land for taxes, thus relieving all improvements, regardless of their value."

United States Supreme Court:—

"The reserved right of the people to the rental value of land must be construed as a condition to every deed."

New York Times, January 10, 1891:—

"The ideal taxation lies in the single land tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements."



London Times:—

"One rises from a reading of 'The Land Question,' that weighty but most fascinating book, with a conviction of the justice of the theory advanced."

Grand Rapids Workman:—

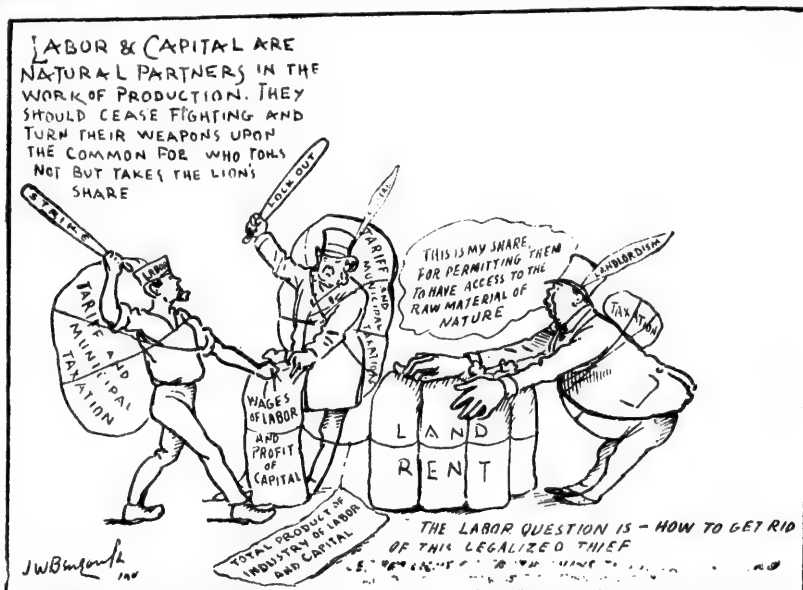
"Over three columns of matter in the 'Chicago Herald' of Monday last was devoted to the lecture of Henry George in Chicago the day previous on 'Business Depressions.' Time was when the *Herald* had hardly a good word to say of Mr. George and his theories. It is one bright spot in the cloud of depression to-day to read the sayings of such men as Mr. George, men who are not politicians and who make no claim to being statesmen, but who are alone actuated by honest convictions, and who have made a life study of human ills and woes."

The Hon. A. S. HARDY:—

"There was truth in the statement that the assessment law was complicated. He admitted this, but insisted that it could not be avoided, except possibly by the acceptance of the single-tax. * * * In his opinion there was no scientific law of taxation in the world unless it was a single tax upon land values or a tax on incomes."—(Extract from Speech in the Local Assembly, April 15, 1894.)

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get rich."

**Hon. JAMES G. MAGUIRE:—**

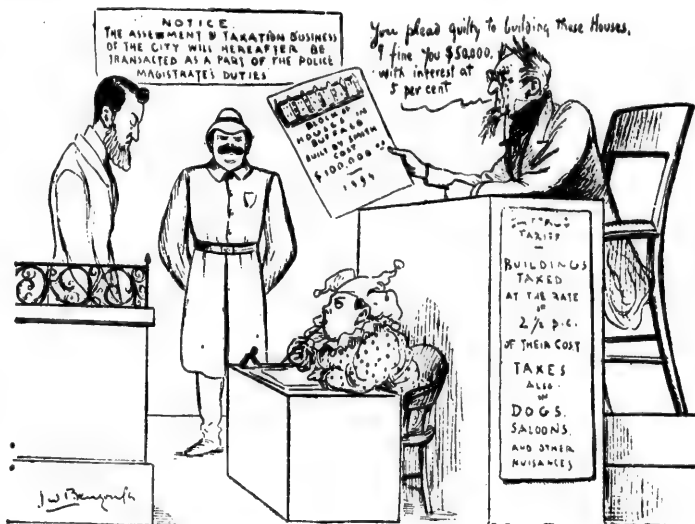
"Labor and capital struggle with each other in vain attempts to shift the burdens of excessive rent. The land monopolist who exacts the rent tribute is so strongly entrenched that neither labor nor capital thinks of trying to beat down the speculative rent tide which is strangling them both. * * * Production, by reason of this unnatural pressure of speculative or excessive rent, gradually becomes unprofitable everywhere. Stagnation ensues, and labor and capital, in utter helplessness, awaits the inevitable hour of their universal bankruptcy."



FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE

SISMONDI:—

'Let the great landlords beware; if once they believe that they have no need of the people, the people may in their turn think that they have no need of them.'



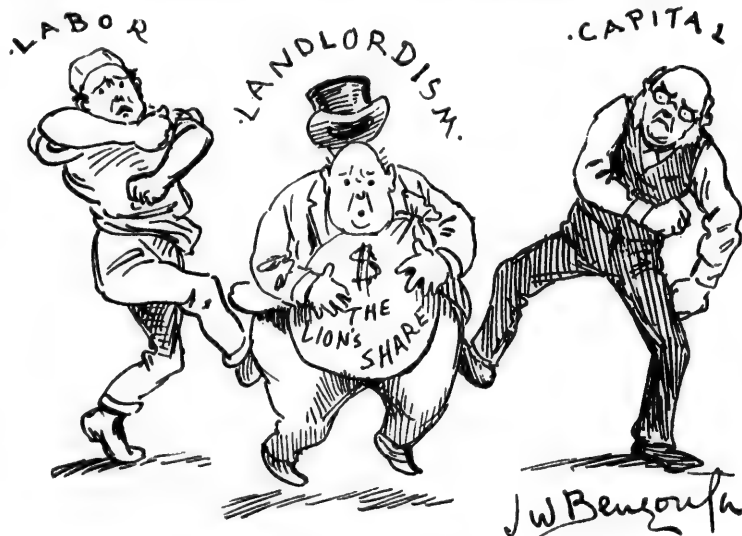
DR. MCGILYNN:—

"While the tax on land values promotes industry and therefore increases private wealth, taxes upon industry act like a fine or a punishment inflicted upon industry; they impede and restrain and finally strangle it."



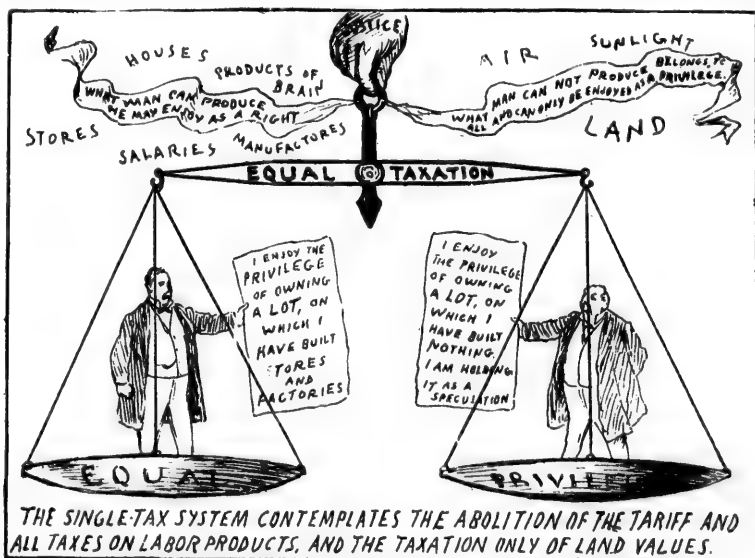
TOM L. JOHNSON :—

"The present hard times have been felt all over the world, in countries of low tariffs and high tariffs; in countries with little money and those with plenty of money; in monarchies and in republics. The real cause cannot be tariffs, or money, or form of government; it is something that we find everywhere—the monopoly of land, the source of all production."



LABOR AND CAPITAL TO ACTION (1900)

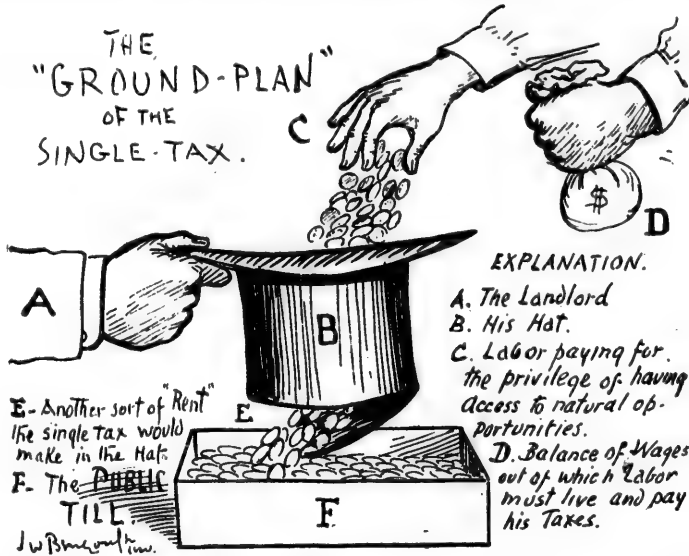
"After a close examination and study of 'Progress and Poverty' the greatest work on political economy ever published, labor and capital ceased quarrelling over their differences, become united, and, as a result, immediately dispensed with imaginary services of landlordism."



The Right Hon. JOHN MORLEY:—

"The question of the unearned increment will have to be faced. It is unendurable that great increments which have been formed by the industry of others should be absorbed by people who have contributed nothing to that increase.—(Speech in House of Commons, May 6, 1890.)

THE
"GROUND-PLAN"
OF THE
SINGLE-TAX.



HENRY GEORGE (*Progress and Poverty*):—

"If one man can command the land upon which others must labor, he can appropriate the produce of their labor as the price of his permission to labor. The fundamental law of nature that her enjoyment by man shall be consequent upon his exertion is thus violated. The one receives without producing, the others produce without receiving. The one is unjustly enriched, the others are robbed."

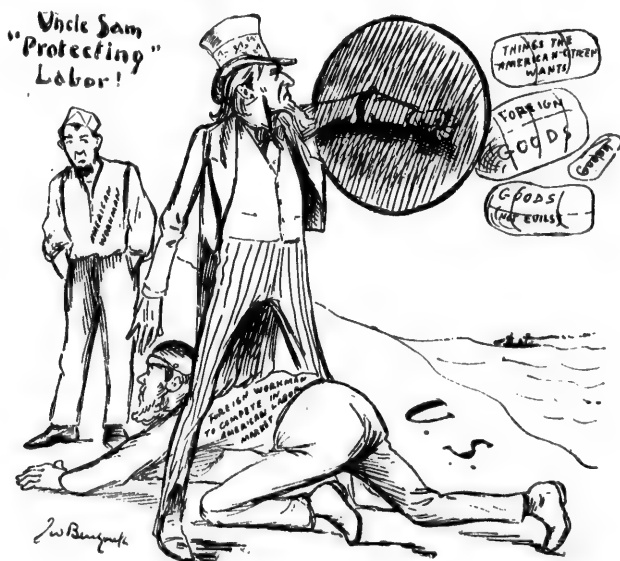


"The Single Tax is not a tax on the area of land, but on the value of land, irrespective of improvements. With a local option taxation act, any municipality can, if it desires, abolish all other taxes, and levy single tax on land values as its basis for revenue."



STUPID NINETY-SIX (The People)—“I say old fellow, ain't you ha' quite enough out of me?”

BIG FOUR (Protected Classes)—“Not yet my boy. Just a little m-o-r-e ~~more~~. Fact is, without me you'd have nothing to pay at all.”



Hon. TOM L. JOHNSON:—

“The foreign goods that compete with the goods of our manufacturers and trusts are heavily taxed at the Custom House, but foreign laborers are admitted free of duty.”

RICHARD COBDEN:—

"I warn ministers, and I warn landowners and the aristocracy of this country, against forcing on the attention of the middle and industrial classes, the subject of taxation. For great as I believe the grievance of the protective system, mightily as I consider the fraud and injustice of the Corn Laws, I verily believe, if you were to bring forward the history of taxation in this country for the last 150 years, you will find as black a record against the landowners as even in the Corn Law itself. I warn them against ripping up the subject of taxation. If they want another league at the death of this one—if they want another Organisation and a motive—then let them force the middle and industrial classes to understand how they have been cheated, robbed, and bamboozled."

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE ('Malay Archipelago,' 1868):—

"We permit absolute possession of the soil of our country with no legal rights of existence on the soil to the vast majority who do not possess it. A great landholder may legally convert his whole property into a forest or hunting ground, and expel every human being who has hitherto lived upon it. In a thickly populated country like England, where almost every acre has its owner and occupier, this is a power of legally destroying his fellow-creatures; and that such a power should exist, and be exercised by individuals, in however small a degree, indicates that as regards true social science, we are still in a state of barbarism."



THE PEOPLES SHARE TO MONOPOLY

"The assessment laws of Ontario specially favors monopoly and the monopoly of mineral resources. According to the Act, all mineral lands are valued and estimated at the same value as other lands in the neighborhood used for agricultural purposes. Why are not our mines developed? Because a few men are allowed to own who will not develop them, nor permit others to, until the 'owners' are paid a monopoly price for the privilege. Put a Single Tax on, then note the result."

LORD COLERIDGE:—

"I should myself deny that the mineral treasures under the soil of a country belong to a handful of surface proprietors in the sense that this gentleman appeared to think they did (*i.e.*, to do with as he pleased)."

General FRANCIS WALKER ("First Lessons in Political Economy"):—

"It certainly is true that any increase in the rental value or selling value of land is due, not to the exertions and sacrifices of the owners of the land, but to the exertions and sacrifices of the community. It is certainly true that economic rent tends to increase with the growth of wealth and population, and that thus a larger and larger share of the product of industry tends to pass into the hands of the owners of land, not because they have done more for society, but because society has greater need of that which they control."

REPUBLICAN AUTHORITY

CENSUS AGENT GEORGE K. HOLMES

Division of Population :			Distribution of Wealth :		
Working Class,	-	52 per cent	Working Class,	-	4 1-2 per cent
Middle Class,	-	39 "	Middle Class,	-	24 "
Capitalist Class,	-	8 3-5 "	Capitalist Class,	-	71 "



THE MARCH OF DEMOCRACY

TO OUR READERS :

If this little book of tales has interested you, been a source of profit to you, has increased your desire to learn further of what is a growing factor in our social life, we can do no better than to advise you earnestly and candidly, to study the works of Mr. Henry George, who, in the goodness of his heart and mind, sends throughout the world a new gospel—the gospel of justice and freedom for all mankind—and from his works, you will learn to appreciate the needs and necessities of our fellows and how to apply yourself to aiding a worthy cause—The Land for the People.

Toronto, March, 1895.

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THE REMEDY.

THE SINGLE TAX



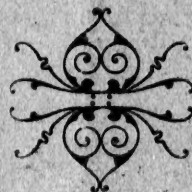
The Single Tax means the abolition of all taxes on industry or on its products and the taking its place by a tax on the value of land values irrespective of improvements. It has been shown that the general growth and development which would be the result of the sufficient amount of public revenue.

To tax labor or its products is to discourage industry and reduce the general wealth.

To tax land values is to discourage the growth of the industry and to encourage industry and hence the general wealth.

It will render a responsible tax and will be a source for the public treasury a fund from which the payment of these demands of society will be made. It will have the advantage of not being a burden on the industry and will be a source of revenue for the public treasury.

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If I were a young man I should ally myself with some high and at present unpopular cause, and devote my every effort to accomplishing its success.—John G. Whittier.

